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NEWS

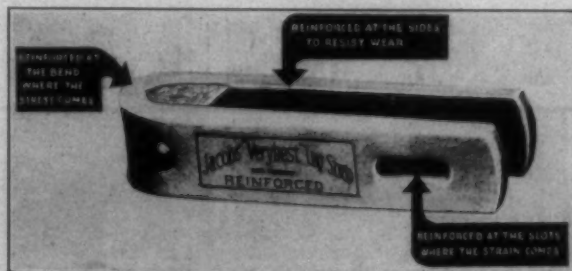
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Expect Code for Operation of Mills To Be Ready Soon

FINAL action on the adoption of the code of operations under which the cotton mills are supposed to operate under the terms of the Industrial Recovery Act was delayed on Saturday after the Senate accepted the Borah amendment which limited exemption from the operation of the anti-trust laws. The cotton textile committee was in Washington on Saturday and it had been generally expected that their code would be presented to the President for approval on that date.

The best informed opinions from Washington seem to think that the Borah amendment will be either eliminated in conference or will be changed so that the textile code will go through on the basis that has been suggested for the past several weeks. It is understood that the proposed code has been completed to the point where it can be submitted to the President when he receives the Industrial Recovery Act from the Capitol.

It is understood that the document will contain an agreement that the mills shall limit their operations to two 40-hour shifts and will establish a minimum wage of \$10 in the Southern mills and \$11 in the New England mills. The plan first submitted for Presidential approval is not to contain provisions of the industrial code relating to trade practices, price fixing and other measures that are to come before the manufacturers.

Textile men express the opinion that the success of the operation of the Industrial Recovery Act will depend primarily upon the manner in which it is administered. A good deal of fear is being expressed over the provisions of the new law in respect to union labor. The thought seems to be general that union labor has been particularly favored under the new act, which contains the provisions for which union leaders have been fighting for.

Deploring the fact that the provision dealing with "codes of fair competition" had been modified so "that such code or codes shall not permit combinations in restraint of trade, price fixing, or other monopolistic practices, the committee of manufacturers representing the industry devoted part of their session to the consideration of the probable effect of this provision.

At the conclusion of their conference the following formal statement was issued:

"The committee representing the cotton industry in session today for the purpose of submitting a code of trade practice with respect to hours and minimum wages, under provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act voted unanimously that the action taken by the United States Senate in amending the Sherman anti-trust clause made it impossible to proceed further with representatives of the Government.

"But for this change in the bill it was understood the program of the cotton committee was further advanced than that of any other industry and practically ready for approval."

The matter was discussed with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who, it is said, expressed the belief that with this limitation contained in the bill it would be possible effectively to carry out the purpose of the legislation.

In connection with discussions concerning the position of the machine in controlling textile production, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., yesterday authorized the following:

"The soundness of the 40-hour work week plan for cotton textile manufacturers, including a two-shift limitation on productive machinery, has had the approval of a preponderant part of the industry. This recommendation was submitted to the industry by a group of prominent mill executives who met in New York on the evening following the President's now famous radio address to the nation in which he outlined the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The meeting referred to was that of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute which was attended by T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Greenville, S. C., and Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers of Boston, Mass.

FINDS WIDE APPROVAL

"Following that meeting, and prior to the submission of the plan to President Roosevelt or to the cotton mills generally, the Institute laid the recommendation before its board of directors consisting of seventy mill executives representing all branches and sections of the industry. Sixty-nine out of these seventy directors approved the plan. Since that time it has been widely discussed in the trade and, as the matter stands today, mills representing 24,400,000 spindles have approved of the 40-hour work week with the understanding that productive machinery should not be operated more than 80 hours. In the meantime the plan has met with an unqualified public support as reflected in editorial columns North and South.

"The objection has been raised by a few people in the industry, whose sincerity is not questioned, that there is no sound reason for recommending a reduction as to the hours of machinery. Those making this objection claim that the Government is not concerned with machines and that its object is solely to put people back to work.

The industry's committee which has been giving the matter its serious consideration is unanimously of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Some Observations on the Proposed Regulation of Hours Within the Cotton Textile Industry

BY LEAVELLE McCAMPBELL

SOMETIME back I had an opportunity to look over some old New England mill records. From them I learned that children as young as eight were employed, that wages ran as low as eighty cents a week, that it was the custom to pay off only twice a year, and that the weekly working schedule was eighty-four hours made up of six fourteen-hour days. These things happened many years ago and since then we have come a long way.

At present some States permit sixty hours per week, some fifty-five, some fifty-four, a few only forty-eight, and the Bureau of the Census gives the average cotton textile week as slightly under fifty-hour hours, but perhaps, to our successors, the present working conditions may seem just as barbarous as these older ones seem to us now.

Urged on by threatened legislation our industry is about to take another long step toward a shorter work week. The slogan is forty hours for the worker, eighty hours for the machine.

While the mills in which I am interested lie where fifty-five hours has been the rule and while I am sure that progress toward fewer hours is much more likely to be maintained if made a step at a time instead of by one spectacular jump, I strongly favor a shorter work week, enforced by Federal authority and shall try to set down the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion and some of the hazards we shall encounter if we try to approach our goal too rapidly.

When a new machine or an improvement in an existing machine reduces the number of workmen necessary to perform a manufacturing function, it frequently happens that the lower prices made possible by such improved methods develop an increased market which takes care of them, and from time to time new products are invented, the fashioning of which absorbs this surplus labor. These are the normal and proper solutions, for each means that all of our people can have more of this world's goods and the comforts of life.

However, the development of wider markets and the employment created in making the many and meritorious new products which flood the markets have failed to answer our problem, so we find ourselves with only two courses left open. Either we must let these good people, anxious to work, remain idle, which is unthinkable, or we must find the solution in shorter hours. There is no other choice. The die is cast.

In a highly competitive industry such as our own, it is not practical for a single company to shorten its hours without so increasing the cost of its products that it finds itself at a sharp disadvantage. Even when a progressive State tries to lead along this road, their reward is likely to be the loss of their industries to sister States which do not impose similar restrictions. Therefore such a program, to be successful, must be enforced by the Federal Government.

In the past this has not been possible because the States have clung tenaciously to the idea that control of hours and conditions of work is a State rather than a National function, and in this they have been supported by decisions of the Supreme Court. However, whether the States like it or not our Federal Government is about to assume this right. It is proper that it should be so. The present emergency requires it. It is a sound answer to our unemployment problem and the public good must prevail, even if some old-fashioned ideas of States Rights have to be shuffled into the discard.

Closely related to the regulation of hours of labor runs the necessity of minimum wage rates, and if we are to have the one we are almost certain to have the other.

There are those within this industry who would carry this theory still further by regulating the hours during which a machine may operate. To this I am opposed. There is no sound reason for it. The idea back of it is not the public good. It is not related to the welfare of the worker. It is not related to lowered costs of production. It is not related to the interest of stockholders. It is purely and simply a left-handed method of curtailing production.

If the mills are to grant shorter hours at approximately the same wages paid for longer hours, it is only fair that they should be placed in a position to get a price for their product which enables them to do this. To get such a price it may be necessary to control production, but the proper way is to control production directly and not through the medium of the machine. Furthermore, the machine method of controlling the production of cotton textiles has been twisted into trying to apply that control to one set of machines in a mill.

There is no such thing as a balanced cotton mill. Some mills can card more than they spin, some less; some can spin more than they weave, some less; some mills are possessed of machines which weave much faster than their competitors' machines, so why subject a particular machine to a regulation which is not applied to other machines? The thing just doesn't make sense.

If we are going to control production, for goodness sake let us make a decent and effective job of it. Let us do it with eyes front and in open daylight. Let us call it by its right name. Let us not choose a back alley method open to a dozen subterfuges. Let us not shoot a hypodermic into the almost lifeless corpses of scores of worn out, obsolete and idle mills just to see them struggle through their death agonies again.

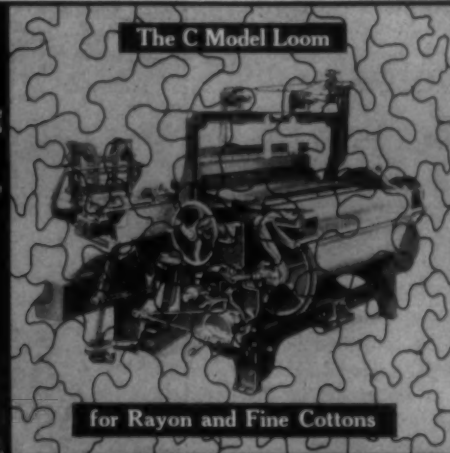
All of us know that the proper way to approach control of the production of cotton cloth is to divide this industry into groups, which has already been done; to determine the prospective demand for a given cloth or group of cloths which is a comparatively simple matter; and to allocate to each mill qualified to make such cloths the definite yardage which they shall be allowed to produce.

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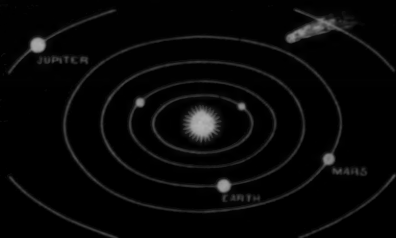
Let's Talk It Over



The C Model Loom



for Rayon and Fine Cottons

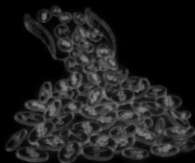


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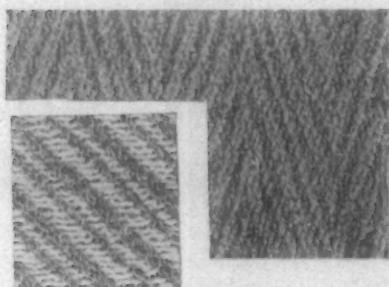
THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS
PROBLEMS

by *Harwood*

Just from Paris is a cable stating that the outstanding French dressmakers are going to continue to feature cottons in their fall models—this is fashion-making news. It has been more years than most of us can recall since they have done anything of the kind. It is intimated that cotton tweeds and wool-like cottons, cotton velvets and corduroys will be especially favored—in dark colors such as tobacco brown and very dark reds.

The chevron cotton from Charles Schmidt and Company, while photographed in a light shade for purposes of good reproduction is an excellent example of the



kind of cotton which will be good in a dark tone for Autumn—as is also the diagonal from the same house photographed in two tones of gray. Both are soft fabrics of medium thickness which drape beautifully. American houses which handle hollow cut velvets and corduroys announce excellent advance sales in these fabrics not only for fall coats but for mid-season suits as well.

Better and Better Cottons!

A very interesting condition has existed this season among the converts of better grade cotton fabrics in the New York market. They tell of having had calls from high class garment manufacturers who have rejected their lines because of



The material of this suite is plaid cotton tweed which type of fabric will be fashionable again this fall.
(Courtesy Cotton-Textile Institute)

the fabrics not being fine enough. They make public this statement with no thought of dissatisfaction—but on the contrary with the greatest good humor as indicating that at last there is a demand for quality cottons. This is a fact that the cotton goods stylist should not for a moment overlook. If he can produce something new enough and smart enough—let him not hesitate because of cost—his market is waiting.

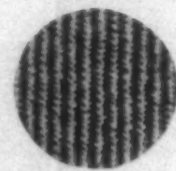
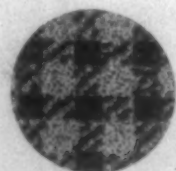
A Great French House

Here is another interesting and encouraging bit of news from France. Chanel Tissues, Inc., is showing for the approaching season a line of very smart new cotton velvets loomed in England. Supple plain cotton velvets and cut-pile designs to watch the designs in Chanel woollens are included, as well as some prints and hollow cut velvets with flat wale. The dress weight velvets are very light and have a short pile—these will be used also for coats over wool frocks. Black, brown and red are the shades in which these velvets have been most purchased to date.

The Early Harvest

American manufacturers are now coming forward with their first offerings of autumn cottons, among which are included attrac-

tive ideas in fabric prints such as the check chevron and diagonal designs all from the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, illustrated on this page. The chevron, for example, is dark wine red with the design in white. The check is a medium olive green and white and the diagonal of the always smart and saleable combination of black and white.



A new crop of children's prints are also coming off the rollers. Alice in Wonderland and the picturesque companions of her adventures figure prominently in a number of them. We are showing two kindergarten designs from the new Pepperell prints which

it takes no prophet to foretell will score an instantaneous success with the younger generation. One of them depicts a fleet of particularly cuddleable duckies and the other Mr. Peter Rabbit variously occupied with wraith-like clubs and spades and diamonds.



"Sister Prints"

Anybody who knows anything about children is familiar with the inordinate admiration "little sister" has for "big sister"—how she wants to copy her every action and item of apparel. Fruit of the Loom are capitalizing this phase of child psychology in a series of "Sister Prints." They show small English print patterns in graduated sizes. That is to say the same design will be shown in a very small size for the very little girl and in a larger size for her larger sister—which should considerably simplify the buying problem for many mothers.

Expect Code for Operation of Mills To Be Ready Soon

(Continued from Page 3)

opinion that the Government's desire as expressed in the National Industrial Recovery Act goes far beyond the matter of shortening the work week and spreading employment. The vital matter of rehabilitating industry is definitely set forth in the preamble of the Government's major objectives. But even though no mention had been made of industrial recovery and assuming, for the sake of argument that the purposes of the act had been confined merely to spreading employment, we should still be emphatic in our contention that stabilized employment goes hand in hand with stabilized production.

CITES ROOSEVELT ADDRESS

"In the light of my experience in the cotton textile industry over the past seven years, it is my conviction that healthy conditions in employment can never be realized until we correct over-capacity and in this way remove the threat of overproduction.

"Recalling the radio address of the President on Sunday evening, May 7, it is quite clear that he had in mind both the spreading of employment and the stabilization of industry. He referred specifically to the need of preventing overproduction in cotton textiles. Clearly, the President seeks to put more people back at work, improve wage conditions and, at the same time, to assist industry to return to profitable operations.

"It is our conviction that the major objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act, i.e., the spreading of employment and the rehabilitation of industry, can be attained more certainly through greater uniformity of running time and definite limitations on excess capacity for production than by any other method. The attitude of the industry committee and of a preponderant part of the industry in supporting the recommendation, is that the best interests of the public, in the present emergency, are served if industry submits to a regulation of output that removes the continuous pressure toward lower prices, overproduction and market demoralization."

Some Observations on the Proposed Regulation of Hours Within The Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 4)

In the allocation of yardage, two factors must be considered: Capacity and Performance. Any company which owns a loom has capacity to produce cloth, and in any allotment of yardage should receive a share of whatever yardage is to be divided, but a much more important factor is the record of what the mills in a given group have produced in recent years, for it is this performance which has determined their ability to live in a competitive market.

Wherever industries have undertaken to allocate production among themselves, performance has always been given more weight than capacity. Some allocations have been made on performance only, but the figures generally found acceptable to groups of producers acting on their own initiative have been calculated by giving approximately 80 per cent weight to performance and 20 per cent weight to capacity.

Allocation by capacity has many adherents and those who are now working upon the theory of pro rating cloth production per loom see only this side of the question. While in the past this capacity has not been employed to advantage, they argue that it could have been had not

those who insisted upon running their plants taken away business by making lower prices.

On the other hand the adherents of allocation by performance point out that they have been able to do this by reason of lower costs and by keeping their plants up to date, which is largely true. They also point out that their people have been kept at work, that they have made sacrifices to accomplish this, and are now entitled to the reward for those sacrifices which they should not be asked to share with employers who closed their plants and left the care of their people to public charity. There is no adequate answer to this contention.

If an acceptable solution between these two schools of thought is to be found, it must be by compromise, and in the final scramble the chances are that the solution will be somewhere near fifty fifty, that is, that half of any allocated yardage will be determined with respect to capacity, and the other half with respect to performance.

This presents still another problem in that the allocation of yardage to idle plants (whose claims must be based upon capacity only) may not be sufficient to warrant operation. This, however, is not difficult of solution, for if, in the allocation of yardage the Government issues certificates of production it is conceivable that such certificates may be made negotiable instruments. In such case a plant which did not desire to operate could sell its certificate to one which did. The value of those certificates would vary in proportion to current margins of profit, and might be dealt in to mutual advantage. For instance if a plant in operation were granted certificates of production warranting 75 per cent operation, they might buy enough additional certificates to lift their production to capacity, and the proceeds might be applied by the seller in payment of taxes and upkeep with possibly some surplus available for interest or dividends.

The authors of the law we are discussing are not concerned with machines. Their object is to put people back to work. The shortening of hours of employment should be accomplished with as little increase in cost of production and as little lost motion as is possible. The chance to do it successfully is vastly greater in plants now operating, where additional shifts of people can be put on almost immediately than in idle plants which may or may not come into operation. Much of this idle equipment is poorly fitted to run and will require considerable expenditure to fit it for operation. Inauguration of operations at a great many of these idle plants will require the raising of capital, which is not readily available, and which upon any prospect of temporary operation only is sure to demand an exorbitant rate of return.

Let us not forget that shorter hours for our people spells Increased Costs for our product which will make our export markets hard to hold and our domestic markets harder still to defend against imports and competitive products. Every exported yard helps to make a job for an American mill worker. Every imported yard helps to take that job away from him. We must insist that we be thoroughly and fully protected against foreign invasion of our markets, or the entire program will fall of its own weight. Furthermore, the proper time, for such protection is when shorter hours go into effect and not at some indefinite later date.

Here at home we fight for our markets eye to eye and tooth to tooth with silk, with wool, with flax, with rayon, with jute, with paper and with many other products. There is much border-line business between which goes first one way and then another. No matter how noble the purpose it is not possible for us to take on these

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A British View of High Drafting

HIGH drafting represents a change in the principle of drafting, except in the fine spinning section, and its successful introduction requires a new conception of the drawing operation, according to an article in *Textile Recorder* by C. Barnshaw. It should be realized that the change involved is a fundamental one, as it is entirely contrary to the idea, so widely held in a large and important section of the trade, that roller setting should not be closer than staple length. It is more than a little curious, and possibly indicates a narrowness of outlook, that whilst for many years the principle underlying high drafting has been successfully employed in the fine spinning branch of the trade, its application and possibilities have been almost entirely overlooked or neglected in other sections.

Quite apart from any direct economies available by the extension of the principle of high drafting, the focussing of attention on the subject has been, and will be, very beneficial in stimulating an intensified interest in the operation of drafting, which, though one of the most important, is probably one of the least understood operations in cotton spinning. Its importance has for too long been obscured by other matters, important as these are admitted to be, such as details of machine motions.

It is important to realize that the successful use of high drafting arrangements necessitates a sound knowledge of the technique of the drafting operation, as well as a high degree of refinement in the means employed for the purpose. It might be said that both are necessary in ordinary drafting methods, but experience will show that high drafting demands greater refinement both in means and manipulation than low drafting, and there is little doubt that the occasional lack of success which may have been experienced in high drafting is most probably due to either unsatisfactory layout or adjustment. Within recent years much useful practical experience of high drafting has been accumulated, and in addition, much very helpful matter has been published on the subject.

There is too much accumulated evidence from practical experience of its use, for the substantial economies and advantages arising from high drafting to be questioned. The economies which are available by the further extension of the practice vary according to conditions, but they are probably greatest in the range of counts 20s to 50s, in which branch of the trade competition is particularly severe.

The chief ways in which high drafting may be employed may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) to produce a yarn of a given count and quality more cheaply from the same cotton; (2) to produce a similar count and quality of yarn from a shorter, and therefore, cheaper, cotton; and (3) to produce a better yarn with similar cotton and production costs. In addition, high drafting methods, by ensuring better fibre control, permit the use of raw material with greater variation in staple length than could otherwise be employed, and the production of a wider range of counts from a given hank roving, thus simplifying card room organization and increasing efficiency by a reduction in the number of hank preparations necessary.

Though efforts are being made to explore the possibilities of the extension of the principles of high drafting to preparation frames as well as mules, up to the present time the successful application of high drafting has been

mostly on the ring frame, and it is its application to ring spinning to which reference is now primarily made. The increase in draft which is obtained at the spinning frame has a direct effect on the number of spindles required in the preparation of rovings, and the saving in cost in some, or all, of the following items, i.e., wages, power, maintenance, supervision, machinery, space, insurance, etc., can be readily ascertained. In employing higher drafts in an existing mill with a full complement of preparation spindles for ordinary drafting, costs may be reduced by (a) cutting out either the intermediate or the roving frames, (b) reducing the number of slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames employed, or (c) by using all existing preparation spindles and using double roving in the spinning machine. In addition high draft arrangements are occasionally employed with ordinary drafts.

In (a), the number of preparation spindles required will be reduced from 20% to 60%, in (b), the reduction can be varied to suit requirements, but would usually be from 20% to 50%, in (c), the full number or something closely approximating to the full number of preparation spindles would be employed.

Since the main object of high drafting is usually to reduce costs, and many figures relative to this have previously been given, it may be permissible to give one further example to indicate the savings that can be effected in an existing mill producing medium counts and equipped with the usual number of preparation spindles for the normal draft of eight. Assuming that no change is made up to and including drawing, and that the four-line high draft roller arrangement is introduced in the spinning machine with a draft increased from eight to eleven. If the count spun is 40s, and the original hank roving 5s, the hank roving required for a draft of 11 would be 3.6s.

The calculated relative increase in output per spindle in

$$\frac{5 \times \text{Sq. Rt. 5}}{3.6 \times \text{Sq. Rt. 3.6}}$$
 preparation would be $\frac{5 \times \text{Sq. Rt. 5}}{3.6 \times \text{Sq. Rt. 3.6}} = 1.6$, but allowing

12½% for extra loss due to coarser hank, the actual increase would be 40% per spindle. Assuming the original wage cost per lb. on preparation frames for five hank to be 0.33d. per lb., the wage cost on the 3.6 hank, with 40% extra output, would be $5.7 \times 0.33 \text{ in.} = 0.236\text{d.}$, or a saving of 0.094d. per lb. This represents saving in wages alone on unemployed existing machinery. To this, however, must be added the saving on power, maintenance, insurance, supervision, etc., which may be taken at the low figure of 33% of overhead charges. Taking total overhead charges as equal to wages, this would be $1.3 \times 0.094\text{d.} = 0.031\text{d.}$ per lb., giving a total saving of $0.094\text{d.} + 0.131 \text{ or } 0.125\text{d.}$ per lb.

On the other side of the account must be included any added charges arising from the cost of conversion of spinning machines to the four-line arrangements—almost entirely due to capital charges incident on the change—which will, on 40s, not exceed 0.05d. per lb. From these figures it will be seen that with the reasonable increase in draft assumed, the reduction in cost per lb. of 40s, by allowing existing machinery to remain idle, would be $0.125\text{d.} - 0.05\text{d.}$ or 0.075d. per lb. To carry this example further, if no charges for idle plant, space, etc., are included, the reduction in cost would be $0.094\text{d.} + 0.094\text{d.} - 0.05\text{d.} = 0.138\text{d.}$ per lb., or if the three-line

(Continued on Page 12)



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PERSONAL NEWS

Allen Jones has resigned as superintendent of Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Newton, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

William B. Shuford, of the Shuford mill group, Hickory, N. C., suffered painful injuries last week when he was stabbed across his left side and back by a former employee of the mills.

R. Wright Cannon, who has been with the Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., for some years, has been promoted to assistant superintendent. He is a graduate of Newberry College and Georgia Tech.

L. I. Hinson, who for the past several years has been with Carl Stohn, Inc., Charlotte, has resigned to become overseer of weaving and cloth room at the Lola Mills, Stanley, N. C.

J. J. Dell, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Superior Hosiery Mills, Lexington, N. C., will be production manager for the new company, headed by John W. Lambeth, of Thomasville, which has purchased the mill.

C. H. Robertson, manager and superintendent of the Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for North Carolina. Senate confirmation of his appointment to this much-sought post is expected within a few days.

George H. Woolley, of Charlotte, well known sales representative, is now representing the Carolina Steel and Iron Company, of Greensboro. The company is introducing a new line of metal doffing trucks, box trucks and platform trucks.

George S. Harris, prominent textile executive, is reported to have become associated with the Lancaster Cotton Mills group. It is understood that he will have an executive position in charge of manufacturing. Mr. Harris was for many years president of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, later with the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, and for some time past has been in charge of the distribution of government owned cotton through the Red Cross. He was in Charlotte over the week-end.

Elroy Curtis has become vice-president of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., as vice-president, with duties relating to the general merchandising end of the business.

Mr. Curtis is well known to the cotton textile industry, having served it in many capacities since 1901. He was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1900 and shortly afterward started in the Chicago office of Bliss, Fabyan Company. In 1902 he moved to St. Louis to open an office for his concern and represented it in the Southwest until the close of 1909, when he moved to New York to join the organization of Fleitmann & Co., cotton department. In 1914 he became secretary of Seaboard Mills, Inc. This was merged with Fleitmann & Co. in 1923, and he was elected vice-president. Subsequently he was vice-president of Union-Buffalo Mills Company. He is now vice-president of Fleitmann Textile Corporation, vice-president of Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., president of Ware Valley Manufacturing Company, Inc., Ware, Mass., and president Cartersville Mills, Inc., Cartersville, Ga.

Textile Students Win Honors

Dorrys E. Bennett, Greensboro, N. C., was awarded the students' medal given annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the member of the graduating class of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, who has shown the highest proficiency in his work. This medal is awarded to textile schools of recognized standing which are fully equipped to give instruction in all branches of cotton manufacturing, including designing, and is highly coveted by textile students throughout America.

Mr. Bennett has accepted a position with the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., as assistant designer.

The Textile School has been receiving this medal since 1908 when it was awarded to Maurice Hendrick, general superintendent of the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C. The medal was awarded last year to N. R. Whitener, Dilling Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Reid Tull, of Charlotte, was elected a life president of the class of 1933 at the final meeting of the senior class of N. C. State College, which he has served as president during his senior year. Mr. Tull, a former Charlotte High School athlete, has established an enviable reputation at State College, both as an athlete and as a student. He was graduated with honors, was president of the senior class, and a member of the Golden Chain, senior honor society. He has accepted a position with the North Carolina Finishing Company, Salisbury, N. C.

W. H. Ward, of Thomasville, was elected life vice-president of the class of 1933, which he has served as vice-president during the past year. Mr. Ward has established a splendid reputation at State College, having been president of the Sigma Tau Sigma, Textile honor society, during the past year.

J. H. Troutman, Statesville, N. C., was awarded the *Textile Colorist* medal given to a senior in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing who establishes a creditable scholastic record and submits the best thesis upon some phase of textile chemistry and dyeing. The thesis submitted by Mr. Troutman was entitled "The Use of Ammonium Sulfate in the Dyeing of Sulfur Colors."

Georgia Tech Textile Graduates

At the commencement exercises held June 5, fifteen students of the A. French Textile School, Georgia Tech, received B.S. degrees, and one an M.S. degree in Textile Engineering. The class also included two graduates in the five-year co-operative course.

Honors awarded to the members of this class were as follows: The medal of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to A. D. Zellner, and the medal of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, to J. A. Fife.

State College Textile Graduates Accept Textile Positions

Eighty per cent of the graduating class have already been placed in the textile industry and a textile position is available for every member of this year's graduating class, according to State College officials who stated that the requests for textile graduates this year have exceeded the number of men in the class.

Commencement exercises at North Carolina State College, June 10-12, closed another successful year for the

Textile School of that institution, the enrollment having been larger than it has been for several years. Nine States and two foreign countries were represented by students.

Bachelor of Science degrees were conferred upon twenty-two young men who had completed four years of prescribed work in the Textile School, while Master of Science degrees were conferred upon three men who had completed a year of graduate work.

The medal awarded annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the most proficient textile student in the graduating class was presented to Dorrys E. Bennett, of Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Bennett has accepted a position as assistant designer at the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

The medal awarded by the *Textile Colorist* to the senior in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing who presents the best thesis upon this phase of textile work was presented to J. H. Troutman, of Statesville, N. C.

These medals were presented by M. R. Harden, of Durham, N. C., an alumnus of the Textile School who is superintendent of the Erwin Cotton Mills and secretary of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association.



1933 Graduating Class, Textile School, N. C. State College

Back Row, left to right—J. A. Duncan, Raleigh, N. C.; D. A. Torrence, Petersburg, Va.; J. C. Adams, Gibson, N. C.; C. T. Anderson, Norfolk, Va.; E. B. Caldwell, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; A. H. Willis, Raleigh, N. C.; C. E. Stout, Asheboro, N. C.; L. G. Derrick, Newberry, S. C.; G. W. Oldham, Durham, N. C.; Wilson Adams, McColl, S. C.; Reid Tull, Charlotte, N. C.; J. P. Separk, Raleigh, N. C.; N. F. Gibson, Jr., Gibson, N. C.; J. H. Troutman, Statesville, N. C.

Middle Row—J. T. Hilton, Associate Professor of Yarn Manufacture; D. B. Hardin, Instructor in Knitting and Designing; A. H. Grimshaw, Associate Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing; Thomas Nelson, Dean of Textile School; T. R. Hart, Associate Professor of Weaving and Designing; A. H. Holt, Roxboro, N. C.; C. H. Ogden, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Farmer, Jr., Wilmington, N. C.

Bottom Row—J. M. King, Davidson, N. C.; W. H. Ward, Thomasville, N. C.; B. Mc McConnell, Fayetteville, N. C.; W. G. Sloan, Wilmington, N. C.

Members of the Graduating Class not in picture—R. P. Warren, Snow Hill, N. C.; D. C. Smith, Reidsville, N. C.; D. E. Bennett, Greensboro, N. C.

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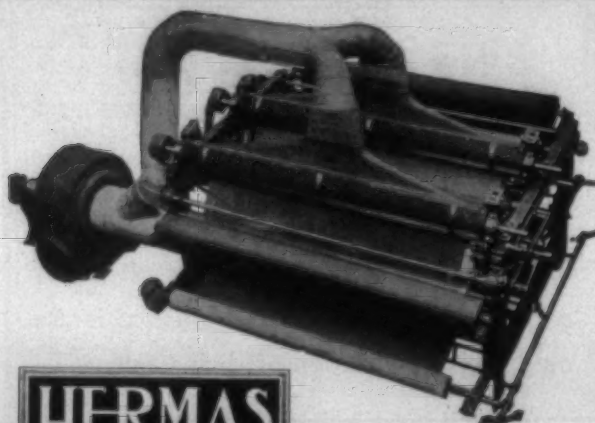
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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South

A British View of High Drafting

(Continued from Page 8)

high draft arrangement was employed, in which the conversion costs would not exceed 0.025d. per lb. of 40s, the saving would be 0.163d. per lb.

The example given shows that an important reduction in costs is realizable in many existing mills by the reasonable increase in draft in the spinning machine which is indicated. In cases in which drafts are increased by 50% to 100% above normal, and there are numerous successful examples of such—the saving, which can be readily calculated, would be much greater than in the case given.

In the minds of many, who, perhaps, are over cautious, or are not easily convinced of the practicability of high draft, there is a disposition to unduly magnify the minor disadvantages and difficulties that may accompany high drafting. It is often said that high drafting institutes coarse roving preparation conditions in the place of fine roving preparation conditions, that the increased amount of short fibre escaping at the machines where high draft is exercised is such a possible cause of yarn faults that yarn quality is certain to be jeopardized, that yarn faults due to bobbin piecings are seriously increased, and that the yarn produced under high draft conditions is rougher than yarn produced under ordinary drafting conditions. Whilst admitting that high drafting often accentuates some of the difficulties that exist under normal drafting conditions, these should not be unduly magnified, or regarded in themselves as sufficient reason for the non-adoption of the system, but considered quite fairly in relation to the substantial advantages the practice offers.

That such increased difficulties as may arise can be effectively dealt with has been demonstrated in practice in scores of mills at home and abroad, for those who are most convinced of the practicability, as well as the economy of high drafting, are among those who have experience of it. To those who refuse to accept any but the slightest risk of jeopardizing quality, high draft arrangement can be utilized with advantage to yarn quality, or by retaining single roving and ordinary draft.

In view of the higher draft, it is important that rovings for high draft spinning should be as uniform as possible, and it is probably for this reason that many spinners who have adopted high drafting have arranged their scheme of roving preparation so as to retain the full number of stages, though with lower drafts and fewer machines at each stage. It is not suggested that this procedure is essential, or even most desirable, as in dealing with this question, there are many relevant factors which cannot now be dealt with, and it is to be remembered, that there are many successful examples of high draft practice in which either the intermediate or roving frame has been completely eliminated.

DALTON, GA.—Statements issued by various mill officials indicate a general step-up in production at Dalton mills. Superintendent Frank Innis, of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, said that \$600 had been added to the payroll within the past five weeks. He added that the full-fashioned department has been running on double shift since the first of the year and the seamless department has increased the production approximately 25 per cent. Resident Manager Lee Gavitt, of the American Thread Mills, stated that the mill is operating full time. President W. K. Moore, of Crown Cotton Mills and Boylston-Crown Mills, said both mills have been putting workmen on full time who heretofore have been working only on alternate weeks.

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"We regard your oil and process of using as quite helpful to us in the matter of keeping down flying and reducing effects of static."—F. P. G., September 22, 1927.

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7. The "Invisible" Losses are Materially Smaller

"We have used this oil for about two years and find we produce more and better yarn from using it."—W. J. P., October 21, 1927.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Industrial Recovery Bill

It was our intention to devote our editorial page this week to an explanation of the operation of the Industrial Recovery Bill.

We wished to explain its operation in such language and terms that it could be understood by superintendents and overseers and even mill operatives, but the measure did not pass Congress until Tuesday night and there have been so many amendments and attempted amendments that we can not speak with authority until we receive a copy of the law as finally enacted.

Those who sought its enactment did so upon the grounds that there was need for the regulation of production in all industries but it is well known that the cotton textile industry was their principal objective.

There have been assertions from persons both within and without the cotton textile industry that the situation which has existed during the past two years has been the result of excessive operations, particularly night operations.

The impression has prevailed that more than 75 per cent of the cotton mills operated both day and night and that large accumulations of goods resulted therefrom.

Low prices were alleged to have resulted from the production of cotton goods in excess of the consumption of such goods.

While we are waiting for detailed information relative to the measure which has been enacted to remedy alleged evils in the cotton textile industry, it might be interesting to take note relative to whether such evils were real or imaginary.

The following are the statistics of the Asso-

ciation of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York relative to stocks of cotton goods on hand at the end of each of the recent years:

| | Stocks of Cotton Goods |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Dec. 31, 1929 | 461,013,000 |
| Dec. 31, 1930 | 363,902,000 |
| Dec. 31, 1931 | 290,248,000 |
| Dec. 31, 1932 | 214,560,000 |

If at the end of the year there are less cotton goods on hand than were on hand at the beginning of the year, there can be no other conclusion than that more have been sold and consumed than have been produced.

The above figures prove the absolute falseness of the contention that mills have been producing more goods than could be sold and that there was an emergency which justified the delivery of the industry into the hands of the bureaucrats at Washington.

The above figures show that for three years less cotton goods have been produced than have been sold and consumed and the real situation is even better than that shown because consumption has also reduced stocks of cotton goods upon the shelves of wholesale and retail merchants.

The next question to be answered is that of excessive operation of mills as the result of night operations.

The Government measures operations in spindle hours and we find that during 1929 the spindle hours of cotton mills were:

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| January | 9,226,738,123 |
| February | 8,223,276,151 |
| March | 8,911,370,783 |
| April | 8,860,940,306 |
| May | 9,163,860,055 |
| June | 8,159,785,059 |
| August | 8,128,961,100 |
| September | 7,873,219,903 |
| October | 9,005,849,417 |
| November | 7,821,025,324 |
| December | 6,768,132,246 |

Total 92,143,158,467

In 1931 the spindle hours were:

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| January | 6,364,700,714 |
| February | 6,121,722,462 |
| March | 6,999,504,898 |
| April | 7,125,261,995 |
| May | 6,732,820,891 |
| June | 6,630,117,699 |
| July | 6,527,575,275 |
| August | 6,192,750,076 |
| September | 6,540,450,573 |
| October | 6,594,525,142 |
| November | 6,014,182,395 |
| December | 5,950,905,474 |

Total 77,794,517,094

Due to the fact that we have misplaced the spindle hour statistics for January, May and October, 1932, we can not give the total spindle

hours for the year but by months they were as follows:

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Feb., 1932 | 6,566,805,913 |
| Mar., 1932 | 6,954,530,464 |
| Apr., 1932 | 5,194,900,425 |
| June, 1932 | 4,247,498,852 |
| July, 1932 | 3,066,258,226 |
| Aug., 1932 | 4,502,973,915 |
| Sept., 1932 | 5,327,328,942 |
| Nov., 1932 | 6,966,828,757 |
| Dec., 1932 | 4,991,050,596 |

In 1928 and 1929 when the operation of cotton mills were on the basis of 8,000,000,000 to 9,000,000,000 spindle hours per month, cotton goods could be sold at a profit, but in 1932, when operations were upon the basis of an average of only 4,500,000,000 spindle hours per month, few goods could be sold at a profit.

In spite of these statistics the professors and bureaucrats say that the only thing necessary to put the cotton textile industry upon a profitable basis is to reduce operations.

The truth is that during 1931 and 1932 the public, and particularly the rural public, were unable to buy upon a basis which would show a profit to cotton mills. It was subnormal buying and not the overproduction which has been alleged.

There are a few industries in the United States with such a few plants that production is controlled by a few persons, but such industries suffered during 1931 and 1932 just as much as the cotton textile industry.

We have never approved of night operations, but there has been an entirely erroneous idea of the extent of such operations.

We have heard men say that 75 per cent of our cotton mills operated at night and one writer stated that night operations increased the production of cotton goods by 60 per cent.

The following are the operation statistics for cotton mills during 1932. The figures indicate total spindle hour operations as compared to a single shift operation:

| | Operations Compared to a single shift |
|-------------|---|
| Jan., 1932 | 84.5% |
| Feb., 1932 | 92.5 |
| Mar., 1932 | 90.1 |
| Apr., 1932 | 70.7 |
| May, 1932 | 68.3 |
| June, 1932 | 57.7 |
| July, 1932 | 51.7 |
| Aug., 1932 | 72.4 |
| Sept., 1932 | 94.6 |
| Oct., 1932 | 97.0 |
| Nov., 1932 | 96.9 |
| Dec., 1932 | 87.2 |

The figures show that night operations have not even been enough to equal those of the oper-

ation of the idle mills, had they been operated.

If every cotton spindle in the United States had been operated on a day shift in January, 1932, and not a spindle had operated at night, the figure would have been 100 per cent.

With all the night operations, the figure was only 84.5 per cent, and even in our most prosperous periods total spindle operations have not exceeded 110 per cent of a day shift operation.

The figures we have given show that for three years the production of cotton goods has been less than the consumption.

That the terrible night operations have not been enough to bring operation up to the equivalent of a full single shift.

The textile industry is being delivered into the hands of bureaucrats for the purpose of remedying evils which have not existed.

Short Week Demands Modern Equipment

With the coming of the 40-hour week, forcing all cotton mills to operate on a uniform basis, the condition of mill equipment becomes more important than ever before.

Mills with old equipment are going to find it exceedingly difficult to meet price competition from the plants which are operating the most improved machinery. In recent years, virtually all major improvements in productive equipment have been along lines that increase production and decrease labor costs. The newer equipment operates at higher speeds. It is more nearly automatic and requires fewer employees. Naturally it gives lower production costs.

One-process picking, long draft spinning, high speed warping and the newer high speed looms are examples of the type of new equipment that have proven a decided advantage in increasing production and reducing costs.

Fortunately, many mills with old equipment are planning to replace it. A number of them are already in the market for replacement equipment. During the past week, machinery manufacturers had an opportunity to bid on new equipment representing practically 150,000 spindles. None of this equipment was wanted as additional machinery. All of it was for replacement purposes.

More mills made inquiries for new cards last week than has been the case since the era of new building back in 1920.

We have for some time been urging the replacement of obsolete equipment. We have cited many examples to show that new machinery pays for itself and that any mill with antiquated machinery is paying for new equipment whether they buy it or not.

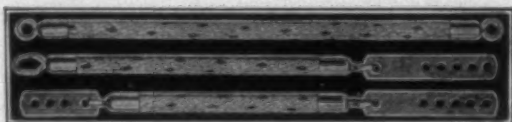
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

PETERSBURG, VA.—The Hopewell plant of the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation has increased pay of employees in all its branches.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The Arista Mills of Winston-Salem has announced a wage increase of "approximately 12½ per cent," effective Monday of this week. The increase affects 450 operatives.

ALTAVISTA, VA.—The Burlington Mills, of Burlington, N. C., J. Spencer Love, president, have bought the Alta Vista Mills. This plant has about 700 looms and has been idle for some time. It will probably be operated on rayons.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company has announced wage increases of from 10 to 12½ per cent effective Monday, for its workers, numbering between 1,700 and 1,800, at the plants here and at Hanes.

ICARD, N. C.—Bynum Berry is planning to open a new hosiery mill in the J. W. Wilson building soon. Twelve or 15 machines and one looper will be used at the start.

Mr. Berry has a small mill back in the mountains, about two miles west of Drexel.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—The Rountree Cotton Mills, which were recently purchased by J. W. Sanders, of Jackson, Miss., are to be started operating soon, it is learned. They will make sheetings and drills as in the past, when owned by J. A. Rountree.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Mutual Thread Company, Inc., of Bristol, capitalized at \$50,000 and 500 shares of no par value stock, was granted a charter by Secretary of State Ernest N. Haston. The incorporators are James E. Williams, Dick B. Rouse and Leonard R. Hall.

WEST POINT, GA.—The H. & B. American Machine Co., of Pawtucket, has received several sizable orders from the West Point Manufacturing Company, it was announced. Seventy-three new long draft spinning frames are being built, and thirty-nine spinning frames are being changed over from regular to long draft for West Point's Lanett mill. Four large package long draft spinning frames are being made for the Langdale Mill.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—J. J. Dell, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Superior Hosiery Mills, will retain a connection with the succeeding business as production manager, it was made known by John W. Lambeth, Thomasville banker and manufacturer, who bid in the property at the recent sale. Operation of the mill by the new management is expected to start this week.

DANVILLE, VA.—The employment tendency at Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills has continued upward in recent weeks until now the plants not only have virtually a full complement of operatives, but some departments are working night shifts in order to meet demands for goods. Most of those given jobs are former employees. The plants are keeping abreast of orders, according to an official, though the profit margin is small.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

PATTERSON, N. C.—The Watts Cotton Mill here was sold to Hord & Smith, near Shelby, N. C., for \$38,400. The sale is open for a 5 per cent bid over that amount.

There are approximately 5,000 spindles at the mill. The Bank of Lenoir, as trustee for H. T. Newland, brought about the sale.

CONCORD, N. C.—An increase in wages, effective June 5, was announced at Locke Cotton Mills.

This boost in pay, together with a 12½ per cent increase of several months ago, restores the salary schedule of the Locke employees to the same figure it was prior to May 1, 1931, according to T. H. Webb, president.

DURHAM, N. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills have placed an order with the Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., for 5,400 Waltham two-shift pick counters. These are to be installed on looms in several of the plants of the Erwin Cotton Mills.

SHELBY, N. C.—The Cleveland Cloth Mills have plans by Lockwood, Greene & Co., Spartanburg, S. C., for an addition that will double the capacity of the plant. The mill is to install 300 new Crompton & Knowles silk looms. Contract for the building is expected to be let on June 24. O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina and now general counsel for the rayon industry, is president of the mill.

SHELBY, N. C.—Construction work on an addition to the Eton Mills has been started by Porter & Shackelford, of Greenville, S. C., the addition to permit increasing the capacity of the plant by one-third. It is understood that the mill will discard its carding and spinning equipment and install new Crompton & Knowles looms for silk and rayon weaving. Plans for the addition are by J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.

CHESNEE, S. C.—John A. Law, president of Saxon Mills here, has been appointed receiver for Chesnee Mills by Judge H. H. Watkins in Federal Court at Anderson, S. C. Application for the receivership was made by several creditors of the Chesnee Mills, including banks.

Attorneys in the case stated the receiver was preparing letters to be sent to the stockholders which, it is said, would set out plans for working the mill out of financial difficulties under the receivership.

MARION, N. C.—Increased industrial activity is reflected here in the full capacity scheduled adopted by the Lake City Hosiery Mills after operating on a part-time basis for most of the winter. The McPar Mill, which announced several weeks ago an increased demand for hosiery sufficient to warrant an advance in prices on all stocks, is now planning to add a night shift to meet calls for immediate delivery of goods.

WEST POINT, GA.—Recent published reports concerning operations at the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works are inaccurate, according to J. A. Simmons, general manager. The report stated that the plant has increased operations from two to three days a week, that the raw stock was bought from Lanett Mills and that the plant employed 190 persons. The plant has been running at



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Dallas, Texas, Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

least 5 days per week for the past several months and is now employing 325 persons. It has never employed less than 270, Mr. Simmons states.

The Lanett plant does not buy raw stock from Lanett or any other mill. It is a job finishing plant exclusively and handles products from plants all over the country.

HICKORY, N. C.—The program of repairs to the houses of the village, the expansion of operations in the mill, and the increase in operatives' salaries which was recently announced by D. L. Howard, superintendent of the Brookford Mill, is going forward rapidly. A large crew of carpenters and painters is at work on the houses. Night work in the mill started this week with 144 looms in service; and the wage scale, beginning this week, was increased 10 per cent, it was stated.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Upward wage revisions affecting more than 2,500 workers in Gaffney and Blacksburg have been officially announced, the plants involved being the Gaffney Manufacturing Company and the Hamrick chain of mills. The increases, planned to restore wages to approximately the same levels as existing last fall when the last reduction was made, have already become effective. Unofficial reports placed the average increases from 5 to 10 per cent.

RICHMOND, VA.—The Dan City Silk Mills, at Danville, Va., operated by New Jersey interests and which closed several months ago, have just been sold to I. Smith, of Patterson, N. J., by C. G. Holland, who was recently appointed trustee in a liquidation proceeding. Bids were opened earlier in the week. Five of these were received. That of Smith was for \$9,025, covering only the machinery and good will. One other bid was higher, but the provision in the bid could not well be met, Holland stated.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.—The Oconee Mills Company, local textile plant, has been sold at auction to the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company of New York, for \$120,000.

The purchaser was described as the mill's largest creditor. The plant has 13,000 spindles and is continuing in operation.

J. M. Bruner, acting general manager of the company, was reported to be planning a local organization to re-

purchase the plant from the liquidating committee of the Hunter company.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—The Erlanger Cotton Mills and the Nokomis Mill, owned by Erlanger interests, has announced wage readjustments effective June 19, which amount to an average increase of between 10 and 12 per cent.

The Wennonah Mills also announced an increase of 10 per cent.

OBITUARY

MRS. HARRY M. JAMES

Mrs. Harry M. James, mother of Edwin F. James, president of the Carolina Winding and Dyeing Company, Mount Holly, N. C., died at her home in Hopewell, Va., last Saturday night.

R. P. SHAPARD

Griffin, Ga.—R. P. Shapard, president of the Spalding Knitting Mills, was found in his office last Friday shot through the head and died a few hours later.

JOHN K. MOORE

Gaffney, S. C.—John K. Moore, 38, superintendent of the Irene Mills, died at his home here after a short illness. He was a World War veteran. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. L. Kingman, of the Bulford Street Methodist Church, and Dr. R. A. MacFarland, of the First Baptist Church. Interment was in Oakland Cemetery.

Some Observations on the Proposed Regulation of Hours Within The Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

handicaps alone. They must be applied simultaneously and impartially to all of these industries alike.

If we attempt machine regulation single handed and pile its huge added cost burden upon our shoulders, we surely invite the attention of the fool killer.

We are in the midst of an Industrial Revolution no less real than the French Revolution or the Communist upheaval in Russia, even though it has not been accompanied by bloodshed and the same ruthless methods. It is up to our industry to do its part and I have an abiding faith that it will, one hundred per cent. Let us all try to be good soldiers but being good soldiers does not require us to paint targets over our hearts. Don Quixote's adventures paid precious few dividends.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
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215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



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Cites Georgia Mill Closed By Prison Goods Competition

Atlanta, Ga.—T. M. Forbes, secretary, Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, commenting on the Tarver bill proposing a reduction in the manufacture of cotton duck at the Federal penitentiary here, said: "Almost within the shadow of the Federal prison there is a Georgia cotton mill—Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.—which formerly produced cotton duck such as is manufactured by the Federal prison mill, but has been shut down for several years, as it was unable to find a market for its goods in competition with the Government mill.

"This is just one concrete example of what has happened in numerous other cases," he said.

New Hose Colors For Fall Are Dark

The fall hosiery colors which were distributed last week by the Textile Color Card Association are unusually dark in hue, and reflect the dark shades set for footwear next fall.

The fall colors for the hosiery industry are divided into three groups of four shades each. These groups are taupe shades, beiges and browns.

Adding Machines On Overalls

Winder, Ga.—R. L. Evanson, who left the Bellgrade Manufacturing Company to start the Empire Manufacturing here a few months ago, expects to have about 80 machines on overalls soon, when he installs 27 additional machines in his new plant.

IF PRODUCTION IS SLACK Standardize With WAK COUNTERS



W. A. Kennedy, President
"You can count on WAK Counters"

WANTED—Position by experienced overseer of carding on fine and coarse numbers, or superintendent of small mill. Best of references. D. G. B., care Textile Bulletin.

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Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

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Round Trip Fare From Charlotte,
N. C.
\$2.00

Round Trip Tickets on sale all
trains (except Crescent Limited)
June 17th, final limit June 18, 1933.
Good in coaches only.

Reduced Round Trip Fares from
other stations, Greensboro, Win-
ston-Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte,
Marion and intermediate stations.

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"In the Land of the Sky"

Spend the week-end in the
Cool Mountains

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R. H. GRAHAM
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK



COTTON GOODS

New York.—Following a week of quiet trade, the cotton goods markets developed more activity at the week-end, with a further tendency toward higher prices. The market showed strength on renewed buying and the approach of regulation of working hours and wages. One of the most interesting developments has been the continued advance in the prices of finished staple goods, which had not been moving up in keeping with the advance in gray goods.

In the gray goods division, a number of mills withdrew from the market and others would not offer goods for delivery past June. Although the buying in the past month has covered a very large yardage it is believed here that buyers will begin to cover on summer and early fall needs as soon as the mills can get more definite news of what affect government regulations will have on prices.

Print cloths were more active at the week-end. The same was true of carded broadcloths. Business in narrow sheetings continued moderately good. Wide goods for the manufacturing trades continued to sell well, with a shortage developing in some of the wide sheetings and drills for prompt delivery.

Fine goods markets during the week experienced a broader inquiry which developed active trading on a wide range of goods at higher prices. In few instances were large individual sales made, but the aggregate volume was substantially better than for some weeks, due to the steady flow of moderate lots to a wide range of buyers. advances were made in lawns, both combed and carded, in voiles, pongees, organdies and in virtually all rayon fabrics in which there was any trading. The rayon situation remained confused, although goods were coming out more freely than in some weeks. Lining cloth buyers found few mills ready to quote on twills and serges, but buyers in other divisions were finding goods offered more freely, albeit at sharply higher prices.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s | 4¼ |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s | 4⅞ |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60 | 5½ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s | 7½ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s | 6¾ |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard | 8 |
| Brown sheetings, standard | 8¼ |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s | 6¾ |
| Tickings, 8-ounce | 13½ |
| Denims | 12 |
| Dress gingham | 10 |
| Staple gingham | 6½ |
| Standard prints | 6 |

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Demand for yarns continued very strong, especially for prompt and nearby delivery. Prices have been moved up again about half a cent a pound in carded numbers. Better quality yarns are quoted higher.

There was also a further advance in single and ply combed peeler of about 1 cent a pound. Pressure for shipments on old orders continued very strong and shipments last week are said to have been at a new high level.

Mills have taken on cotton yarn contracts for June through September deliveries. All such commitments carry the buyer obligation to pay prospective additional production costs. Most spinners are holding prices firm, yet there have been mills which have sold at under the customary minimum levels. Buyers have found spot and June shipments available, yet others found it a difficult matter to find sellers.

Contracts placed have frequently included those for good size quantities, from 50,000 to 250,000 pounds. Price variations within the last few days have included spreads of from one-half to 1½c. These are smaller than they used to be on a much lower market, when they sometimes amounted to from 1c to 5c on carded counts.

During most of the period of expanding demand and advancing prices, cotton yarns have been bought and sold with the knowledge that farm relief, inflation and industrial control legislation would ultimately work a great change in costs, but for the obvious reason that nobody could foresee the exact causes or measure the probable effects of such a change in the cost structure of yarns, virtually no efforts have been made to take a speculative position.

The time is now approaching when the first definite steps toward revaluation of spinners' products and services will be made known by the various Government agencies to whom this function has been delegated. The majority of yarn spinners seem inclined to mark time, as far as possible, until the new regulations are made known.

PRICES ARE NORMAL

Although the following prices represent the general market, quotations are generally regarded as normal.

| Southern Single Warps | | | 30s | | |
|------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|--------|------|
| 10s | 19 | - | 26 | -27 | |
| 12s | 19½ | - | 40s | 31 | -32 |
| 14s | 20 | - | 40s ex. | 32 | - |
| 16s | 20½ | - | 50s | 36 | - |
| 20s | 22½-23 | | 60s | 41 | - |
| 24s | 24½-25 | | Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply | | |
| 30s | 26 | -26½ | 8s | 19 | - |
| Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps | | | 10s | 19½ | - |
| 8s | 10 | - | 12s | 20 | - |
| 10s | 19½ | - | 16s | 21 | - |
| 12s | 20 | - | 20s | 23 | - |
| 16s | 21 | - | Carpet Yarns | | |
| 20s | 23 | -24 | Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 | 18 | -19 |
| 24s | 24½ | - | and 4-ply | | |
| 30s | 26 | -27 | Colored strips, 8s, 3 | 17 | -17½ |
| 30s ex. | 28 | -29 | and 4-ply | | |
| 40s ex. | 33 | - | White carpets, 8s, 3 | 18½-19 | |
| Southern Single Skeins | | | and 4-ply | | |
| 8s | 19 | - | Part Waste Insulating Yarns | | |
| 10s | 19 | - | 8s, 2-ply | 17½ | - |
| 12s | 19½ | - | 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 18 | - |
| 14s | 20 | - | 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 18½ | - |
| 16s | 20½ | - | 12s, 2-ply | 19 | - |
| 20s | 22½-23 | | 16s, 2-ply | 19 | - |
| 24s | 24½ | - | 20s, 2-ply | 21 | - |
| 30s | 26 | - | 30s, 2-ply | 25 | - |
| 36s | 30½-31 | | 36s, 2-ply | 30 | - |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins | | | Southern Frame Cones | | |
| 8s | 19 | - | 8s | 19 | - |
| 10s | 19 | -19½ | 10s | 19½ | - |
| 12s | 20 | - | 14s | 20½ | - |
| 14s | 20½ | - | 16s | 21 | - |
| 16s | 21 | - | 18s | 21½ | - |
| 20s | 23 | -24 | 20s | 22 | - |
| 24s | 25 | - | 22s | 23 | - |
| 26s | 25½ | - | 24s | 24 | - |
| | | | 26s | 25 | - |
| | | | 30s | 26 | -26½ |

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.



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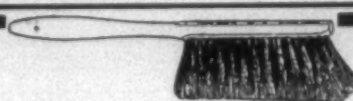
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Gastonia, N. C.



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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 665, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 665, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noofin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Beltine & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros. Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savers, Bk Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St., Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt.: C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: I. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 140, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1217 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; L. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 305 W. Fischer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; M. Costello, 2308 E. 4th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ably become the law of the land before this Saturday's midnight. With anti-trust relief practically nullified by Senate action, with union labor's ticket fully adopted, with protection to employers and to already existing satisfactory labor relations eliminated, this bill stands a monument to the solidarity of purpose of the organized minority and the strategy of astute national labor leaders" Southeastern Cottons, Inc., reports.

"Employers have been asked to put their trust in the President and in those who will administer the regulations under this Act, but labor has placed confidence only in the written word of the bill itself. The objectives visioned under the phraseology employed may be very well judged from the reading of the Senatorial debate of the last two days upon the various amendments proposed. Industry may now very wisely examine the price which it is expected by Congress to pay for the advantages and privileges this act has been understood to extend to business as Government's partner.

"There will be much sober thinking throughout every line of industry during the coming week. More and more is it now clear that it will be in the wisdom and the understanding of the execution of this act that the success or failure of the Administration's program for recovery will depend.

"Legislative uncertainties have, of course, affected marketing activities. The cotton goods market generally has been less active during the past week.

"In our own organization sales total a fair volume. Broadcloths and wide fabrics have sold in a substantial way, while sheetings and colored goods have moved in moderate quantities. In print cloths, second-hand sellers have disposed of a large volume of merchandise; first-hand sellers have sold moderately, with a better volume moving at the end of the week.

"In the several narrow grey goods divisions, first-hand prices have held firm and here and there prices have been slightly advanced. Second-hand offerings, which were numerous early in the week, have now almost entirely disappeared and, consequently, the market has a firmer tone."

3,247,000 Spindles

Endorse 40-Hour Week

The following additional mills have sent in their endorsement of the 40-hour work week proposal, including a two-shift limitation on machinery:

Oakedale Cotton Mills, Jamestown, N. C.

Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.

Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.

Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.

McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

R. B. Pitts, Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.

W. D. Briggs, Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Norwood Mfg. Co., Norwood, N. C.

Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

Steele Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.

Aurora Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Gem Cotton Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

Ingram Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Southern-Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Sellers Mfg. Co., Saxapahaw, N. C.

Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

A. O. Colquitt, Dalla-Noval Yarn Mill, Dallas, Ga.

W. K. Mauney, Mauney Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Neuse Mfg. Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Stevens Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.

Esmond Mills, Esmond, R. I.

C. E. Neisler, Jr., Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Montgomery Co., Windsor Locks, Conn.

Bonnie Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Rock Mills, Ala.

Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

York-Wilson Mills, Rock Hill, S. C. Leak, Wall & McRae, Rockingham, N. C.

Yount Cotton Mills, Conover, N. C.

Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

Long Shoals Cotton Mills, Lincoln, N. C.

Massasoit Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.

Edwin Bartlett Mfg. Co., North Oxford, Mass.

Caswell Mills, Kinston, N. C.

American Net & Twine Co., Blue Mountain, Ala.

Groves Thread Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Cleveland Mill & Power Co., Lawndale, N. C.

The above mills represent a total of over 600,000 spindles and brings the aggregate endorsement of the plan throughout the industry to approximately 24,700,000 spindles.

Thinks Success Of Regulation Depends On Administration

"For better or for worse," organized labor's bill of rights, popularly known as Title I of the Industrial Recovery Act, and upon which is being largely built the Administration's hopes of economic rehabilitation through the 'partnership' between Government and industry, will prob-



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

RED SPRINGS, N. C.

CHAS. COTTON MILLS—TEN PER CENT INCREASE IN WAGES, EFFECTIVE THIS WEEK

"Beginning Monday, June 12th, wages at this mill will be increased 10 per cent," said J. W. Webb, superintendent, with a glad smile, happy because the raise was possible.

It had been many years since the writer visited this place, but the welcome and kind co-operation extended by office force, Superintendent Webb and his able overseers was a heart-warmer. Mr. Webb assigned Miss Frances Corne, in charge of cloth production, as our escort, and she was a perfect one. She knows everybody there.

OFFICE FORCE

W. B. Gillespie, formerly superintendent of weaving, Dilling Silk Mill, Kings Mountain, has for several weeks been manager and vice-president of this mill. C. L. Lohr, assistant treasurer, S. H. Coleman, paymaster, and Miss Henrietta Powell, stenographer, constitute the efficient and friendly local officials and office force.

OVERSEERS

Overseers and others who read our journal are F. C. Rollins, day carder and spinner; R. L. Liles, night carder and spinner; P. E. Pasour, designer; W. M. Cribb, overseer day weaving, and C. L. Wyrick, night weaver; W. E. Gantt, overseer cloth room; R. W. Miller, master mechanic. M. C. Martin is day second hand in weaving and C. A. Fogleman, night second hand; R. B. Rogers, second hand in carding; C. D. Reams, supply man; H. W. Sumerford, T. H. Lemons, N. C. Williams and J. F. Parrish are loom fixers who keep posted by reading the South's only weekly textile journal. These are the kind of men who will be ready for promotions when vacancies occur. We have never seen a handsomer group of mill men than those at Chas. Mill.

The product is silk and rayon, crepes, satins and brazier goods, which are lovely patterns and good quality.

NO TALK OF HARD TIMES

There were no hard luck tales. It was a good day for electric fan salesmen, and one man took orders for 25 that afternoon.

The mill runs full time day and night, giving work to 275 happy operatives.

Red Springs is a pretty town, and the famous Flora McDonald College is located here. Several young ladies graduated from there recently.

A LIVE BALL CLUB

H. W. Sumerford, one of the progressive loom fixers, already mentioned, is manager Charles Mill ball club, which has played seven games, losing only one so far.

Pitcher Norris recently pitched a no-hit game, striking out 21 men. Some pitcher!

Well, if the writer lives, it won't "be as long as it has been" till she visits these fine people again.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

JOANNA COTTON MILLS—LARGEST GRADUATING CLASS IN HISTORY OF JOANNA SCHOOL

The graduating class, composed of twenty-one members, was the largest in the history of Joanna School. Those receiving diplomas were: Millie Cole, Elliott Dobbins, Dorothy Workman, Naomi Hall, Agnes Tinsley, Kathleen Morgan, Grace Bozard, Ruby Hawkins, Callie Putman, Orlena Odell, Sedalia Fox, Lillian Gunter, Vernon Garner, Robert Brazil, Blufford Nabors, Paul Taylor, Jessie Mae Gaskins, Ruth Sulton, Billy Tory, Richard Adams and Olga Hair.

The scholarship prize for the elementary department was won by Elliott Dobbins of the seventh grade, whose average was 95 1-7. Prize, \$2.50.

Honorable mention for second highest average in the elementary department goes to Henrietta Turner, sixth grade, average 95.

The scholarship prize for the primary department was won by Bobbie Jean Carr, second grade, with an average of 95.

Honorable mention for second highest average in the primary department goes to Bernice Welchell, third grade, average 93.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church met with Mrs. J. J. Abrams, 159 Milton Road, Tuesday, June 6th, at 7:30 p. m.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church met with Mrs. W. G. Golden, 110 Toronto street, Monday, June 5th, at 7:45 p. m.

The B. Y. P. U. young people of the village had a Treasure Hunt Saturday evening, June 3rd, at the old school building.

WORLD'S CHAMPION GLASS SPINNER EXHIBITING IN GOLDVILLE

Through the efforts of Mr. Bruce Galloway, The Venetian Glass Palace, which is the only attraction of its kind in the world was brought here to show our people how cloth is now being made of glass. This is an up-to-date exhibition that is interesting, educational and well worth seeing.

This exhibition is being sponsored by the Boy Scouts of Goldville. It went from here to Spartanburg, and from there to the World's Fair at Chicago.

CHINA GROVE, N. C.

CANNON MILLS

Such nice people at this place. All the crabbed mill officials and all the slovenly indifferent operatives who used to be in the textile industry have been discarded, "overhauled" or somethin'g, for we can't find any of that kind anywhere.

Superintendent Shinn and all his overseers have our sincere thanks for a pleasant visit to one of the nicest mills in this section of the South.

S. P. McLister, overseer carding, was especially kind and co-operative; J. E. McDonald, a live wire, is night carder. Among card grinders and section men who take our paper are Carl Correll, C. V. Freeze, L. B. Abernathy and P. E. Stirewalt. Mr. Abernathy was with the Hamrick Mills at Gaffney, S. C., for 11 years.

F. A. Sides, overseer spinning, has a fine bunch of young men who are interested in making good. A. L. Hornbarger, second hand, and John Fesperman, section man, read THE BULLETIN—so does G. R. Davis, overseer cloth room. C. M. Deal is supply man.

Have forgotten the name of the overseer weaving, who is an expert, and has many styles of goods on his looms. His room is very clean and working running fine. Everybody looked happy.

W. J. Swink, retired mill executive, was for many years in charge of this mill, and has a lovely home across the street from the office. One of his sons holds a responsible position in big Cannon Mills office at Kannapolis and another is in the China Grove office.

CHINA GROVE COTTON MILLS

Here we find genial, courteous and progressive John H. Rutledge, secretary and treasurer, with Mr. Laughlin, one of the youngest looking superintendents we know of, but a marvelous worker and production expert.

This mill has a lovely office and grounds, a pretty, well kept village and a fine set of operatives.

The overseers are community leaders and boosters, among whom are J. W. Mabry, W. R. Owens, C. N. Talbert and L. P. Thompson; all of them read the leading and only weekly mill journal, THE TEXTILE BULLETIN.

EAST LUMBERTON, N. C.

MANSFIELD MILLS CO.—REPORT OF EAST LUMBERTON COMMUNITY HOUSE

The Community House in East Lumberton opened the night of March 24th with about a thousand attending the formal opening. Three ladies, Miss Carrie Adams, Miss Corrie Mathis and Miss Elizabeth Post, live in the building, giving their full time to the work.

Miss Mathis conducts kindergarten classes four mornings each week, with a fine group of little children present and keen interest shown in the work. In spite of the measles epidemic, there was a total number of 330 present at kindergarten. Through the generosity of a friend, each child is given an orange each morning at the recess period. Progress in work is noted as can be seen from work posted on bulletin board from time to time.

Miss Post has charge of the reading room, which is open daily from 3 to 6 and from 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Much interest is shown in this department, in spite of the fact that we are greatly handicapped for lack of books. People have been very generous in giving magazines. During these hours, perhaps from 60 to 80 children, young peo-

ple and adults take advantage of the reading room. Good order is observed.

Miss Adams has four sewing clubs, two for school girls, one for mill girls, and one for ladies of the community. The attendance at these sewing clubs was 167.

In addition to the above, various clubs and classes are organized and conducted regularly. The Monday night Bible class has an average attendance of about 56. Boys' afternoon club has attendance of about 28 each meeting; club for small boys has an attendance of about 15; girls' afternoon club has attendance of about 18 at each meeting.

There were four group meetings or socials held at the Community House during this time, with an attendance of about 264. Visitors constantly call at the home for various reasons. During this time 1,190 visitors have called.

The workers visit in homes, attend Sunday school and church services in the various local churches, help with the work of the churches in the various departments, take young people on hikes, and do all they can to be of real value to the lives of those with whom they come in contact.

JANIE C. HARGRAVES,

Principal East Lumberton School.

("Aunt Becky" will later tell of her visit to the above Community House.)

SELMA, N. C.

SELMA COTTON MILLS

This is where our good friend, Geo. F. Breitz, is superintendent—one of the most alert and efficient mill executives in Eastern Carolina. We already had several subscribers here, but added J. R. Smith, section man around speeders; Joe Morgan, master mechanic; Eli Taylor, second hand in spinning—a man who started to work in a mill at Rocky Mount 47 years ago. He is active in religious work and teaches Bible class in the Methodist Sunday school.

Sorry we failed to get the name of the card room overseer.

J. O. Creech, overseer spinning, is the "Beau Brummel" of Selma Cotton Mill, and Mr. Breitz always calls on him to take care of lady visitors—a task that he performs satisfactorily for all concerned.

V. C. Sewell is overseer weaving, assisted at night by M. G. Spencer. M. D. Creech is second hand in spooling and warping. Joe Morgan, master mechanic.

Paul Harris, night spinner, is captain and business manager of the ball club. The boys are to have new uniforms—the material presented by the mill.

Mr. Breitz encourages thrift and gave out 17,000 cabbage plants to employees, who have good gardens, and lots of pretty flowers.

The product of the mill is varied and unusual, much of it being oil cloth wall covering for China and Japan. Lovely lunch sets are also a specialty. "Aunt Becky" is the proud recipient of a beautiful table cloth, which is highly prized.

EASTERN MFG. CO. (LIZZIE PLANT)

J. E. Northcutt is superintendent of both the Lizzie and Ethel Mills, but we failed to locate him.

J. L. Coley is overseer day carding and Frank Wiggins, night carder; J. J. Strater, overseer day spinning, and Grover Norkett at night; T. V. Price, overseer day winding, and Mr. Bledsoe at night; S. B. Edwards is master mechanic, and a very pleasant gentleman.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

8500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain
For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED TO BUY

Modern combed yarn cotton mill to spin average No. 50s, about 10,000 spindles.

P. O. Box 873
Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Position as overseer or second hand in spinning department. Have 18 years' experience; good manager of help; a production getter at the right cost. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. A. D. H., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer or second hand of spinning, day or night. Age forty-two, married, well settled. 25 years' experience in spinning. 15 years as overseer. Experience on both plain and colored goods. Best of references. G. M., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic. Experienced in cotton mill mechanic work. Understand steam and water plants and electric power. Can furnish good references. R. L. H., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overhauler in spinning; can do fitting; anything from floor to creel. Best of references. Write P. N. Morgan, Brownfield, Texas.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning and finishing by capable experienced man, with initiative and ability; sterling character. Can furnish best of references. G. C. G., care Textile Bulletin.

EXPERIENCED dobby designer and fancy weaver, age 32, married, college education, experienced fancy rayons, broadcloths, colored goods. Address in confidence "Designer," care Textile Bulletin.

HUNTER'S TRAVELER

4—B-C Spooling and Warpings Units.
4—S-L One Process Pickers.
150—Whitin Cards, 1926.
2—Denn Warpings, nearly new.
4—S-L Twisters, tape drive.
1—Yarn Press, for export.
1—B-C Stationary Tying-in Machine.
HUNTER MACHINERY CO.
610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

Sees Allocation Based On Capacity, Record

Providence, R. I.—Allocation of business on a basis whereby physical capacity and past performance will

be given equal weight is likely to the cotton industry once the National Industrial Recovery bill becomes law and the Cotton-Textile Institute's plan of regulation becomes operative. Paul B. Halstead, secretary of that association, said here. No definite agreement on either trade allocation or wages has been reached as yet, Mr. Halstead said, but indicated that the foregoing plan was receiving favor now.

Explaining to a group of fifty local manufacturers the plan behind the recovery bill, Mr. Halstead urged mill men to align themselves with their particular associations, or in case no organization has been formed to organize one at once. He reiterated the plan of the Administration to regulate industry itself provided initiative was not forthcoming by individual groups.

The hundreds of secondary trade questions which will arise once the regulation plan becomes effective he said, such as accounting practices, standardization of costs, selling practices and so on, must necessarily be answered after the program has started to function. The primary problem now, he said, is to get industry started on a workable basis in order to spread employment, create purchasing power and ultimately rehabilitate the industry.

Outlook Favorable, Says Rivitz After Dividend Increase

In placing the Industrial Rayon Corporation stock on an annual dividend basis of \$3 per share, as against \$2 previously, Hiram S. Rivitz, president, disclosed that the liquid position of the company is such that cash and Government bonds are equivalent to \$30 per share.

Industrial he said, has more than maintained the upward trend of earnings shown in the first quarter. In his opinion the outlook for the last half of 1933 is "favorable as the present trend is distinctly to firmer prices." He added that the company's productive capacity will be increased by 20 per cent, bringing it to 16,000,000 pounds a year on the completion this month of its extension program at the Covington, Va., plant.

Directors of the company regard the 75 cents quarterly payment ordered as "conservative" in view of its cash position. The dividend is payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 19.

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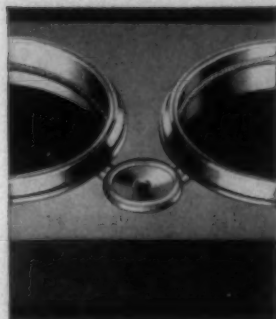
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